



SWEN90016

# Software Processes & Project Management

Ethics, Procurement

2019 – Semester 1  
Tutorial 9



- Evaluate ethical situations



Standard PMBOK contracts

- Statement of Work & Procurement





	Australian Computer Society (ACS) Code of Professional Conduct	IEEE: Software Engineering Code of Ethics, Professional Practice
1	Priorities: place the <b>interests of the community</b> above personal or sectional interests. Preserve the integrity and security of the other's information.	Public: Software engineers shall act consistently with the <b>public interest</b> .
2	Competency: work competently and diligently for my <b>clients and employers</b> . Advise when I believe a proposed project is not in their best interests	Client and Employer: act in the best interests of their <b>client &amp; employer</b> , consistent with the public interest.
		Product: Software engineers shall ensure that their products meet the highest <b>professional standards</b> possible.
3	Honesty: be <b>honest</b> about my skills, knowledge, services and products. Not knowingly mislead a client as to the suitability of a product or service	Judgment: Software engineers shall maintain <b>integrity</b> and independence in their professional judgment.
4	Social Implications: I must strive to enhance the <b>quality of life</b> of those affected by my work. Respect people's privacy.	Management: promote an ethical approach to the <b>management of software development</b> .
		Profession: advance the <b>integrity</b> and reputation of the profession, consistent with the public interest.
		Colleagues: be <b>fair</b> to and supportive of their colleagues.
5	Professional Development: enhance the <b>professional development</b> of myself, colleagues, employees, students and be aware of community issues affecting the IT profession.	Self: participate in <b>lifelong professional learning</b> and promote an ethical practice of the profession.
6	Information Technology Profession: enhance the integrity of the IT profession and respect each other. Take appropriate action if I discover a colleague has <b>unethical behavior</b> .	

Questions to ask & consider before making a decision:



1. Would I be happy for this action to be prominent in tomorrow's news?
2. Is there a universal rule that applies here?
3. Will the proposed action result in a good outcome?
4. What would happen if everybody did this?
5. How will this action impact on the character of myself/ my organisation?
6. Is the action consistent with my values and principles?

Lecture 5, Slide 10



## Ethics Case Study 1 – Tax Software Package

Form groups of 4 and evaluate an IT ethical dilemma.



- What would you have done?
- How could the ACS code of ethics guided you?
- What is the relationship between the ethical and the legal?

Lecture 5, Slide 10

Lecture 5, Slide 13



## parallel thinking technique



Focus on data,  
facts, figures &  
information known  
or needed.

Neutral & objective

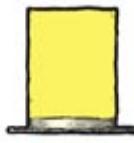


Focus on feelings,  
hunches, gut  
instinct, & intuition.

Gives emotional  
(feelings) view



Focus on creativity:  
possibilities,  
alternatives,  
solutions & new  
ideas.



Focuses on values  
& benefits. Why  
something may  
work.  
  
Sunny and positive

Optimistic, hopeful  
& positive.



Focus on difficulties,  
potential problems.  
Why something may  
not work.

Careful & cautious,  
sombre & serious,  
points out weakness



Focus on  
managing process,  
priorities, next  
steps, action plans.

Organises the  
thinking process &  
uses other hats

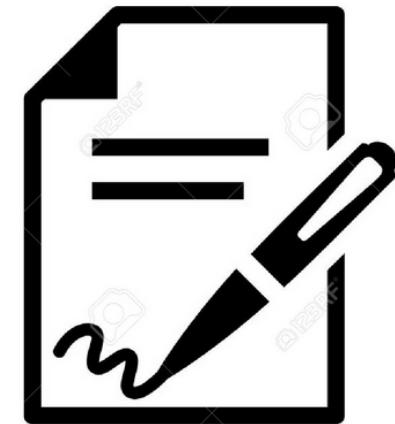


## Formal PMBOK: Plan and document fixed scope

Find answers to high level 5W's

What  
Where  
Who  
When  
Why

- The buyer prepares a detailed Statement of Work (SoW)
- The buyer prepares a Request for Proposal (RFP) or Quote (RFQ)
- The seller/buyer sign a contract, include the SoW
- Contract types vary: “fixed price” (seller risk), “time & materials” (buyer risk)
- The quality metrics are based on a Service Level Agreement (SLA) contract



Lecture 5, Slide 33-38



## Does Change Control have a place in Agile?

What  
Where  
Who  
When  
Why

- Build small piece of software **quickly** with minimal features.
- Showcase the product chunk to the stakeholders **early**
- Fail **fast** and as cheaply as possible, & get timely feedback
- Capture the fix of the failed expectations as a new User Story in the Product Backlog.
- The Product Owner sets the **priority** of the fix



# Thank You!